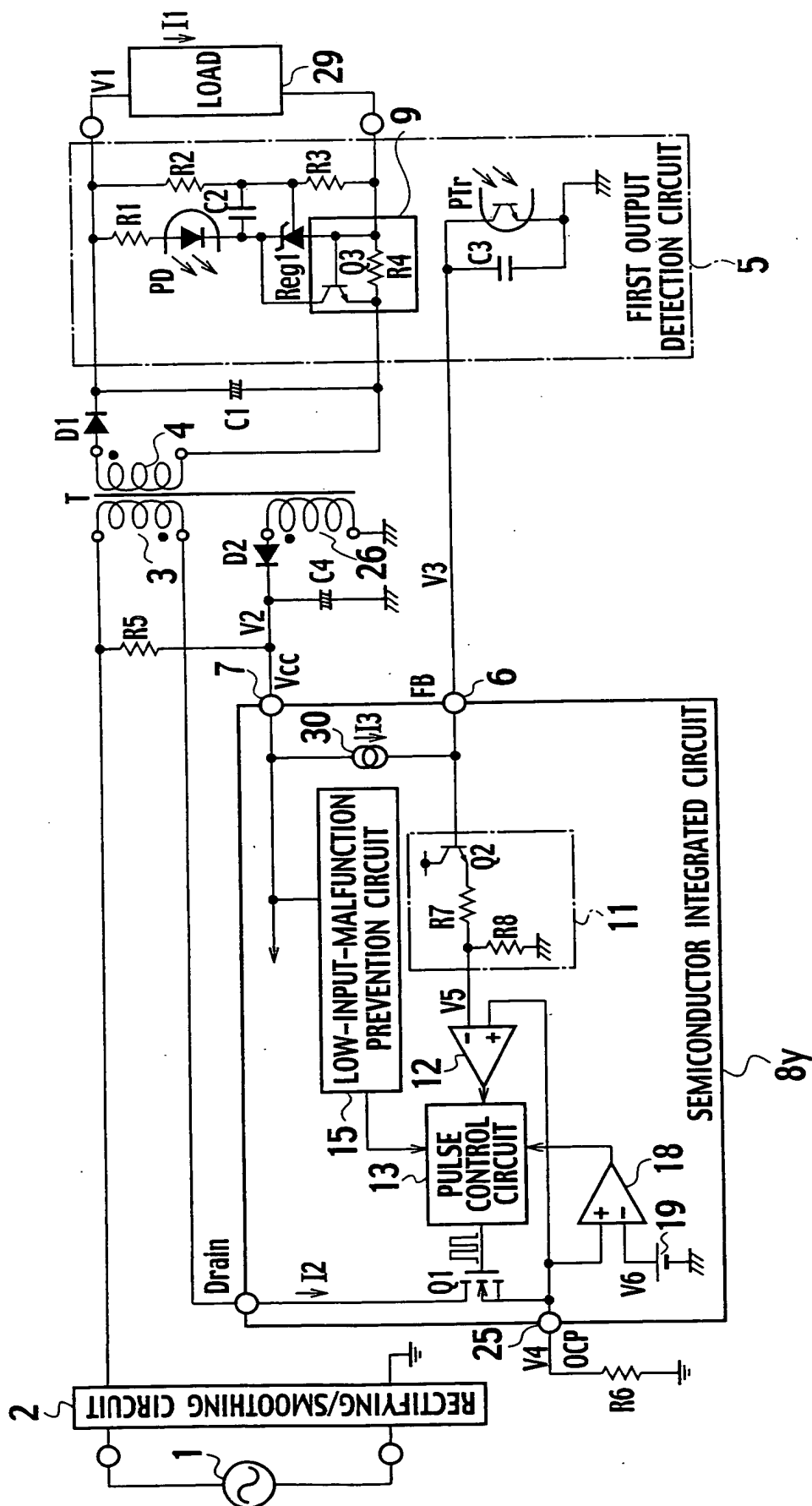


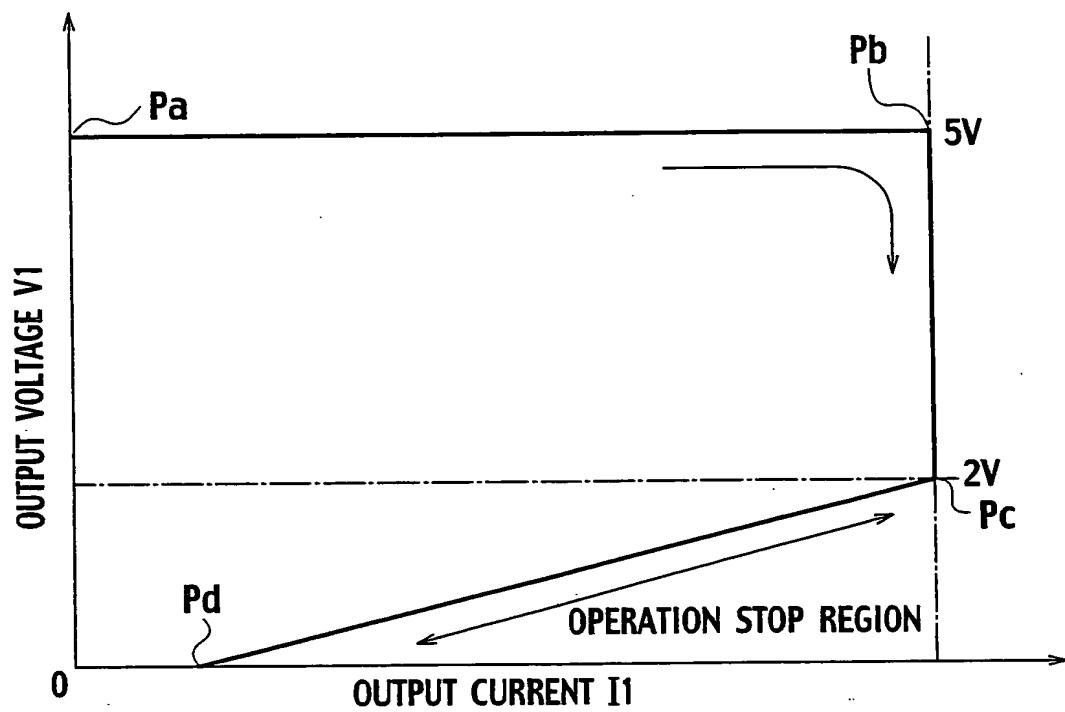
1/9

FIG. 1



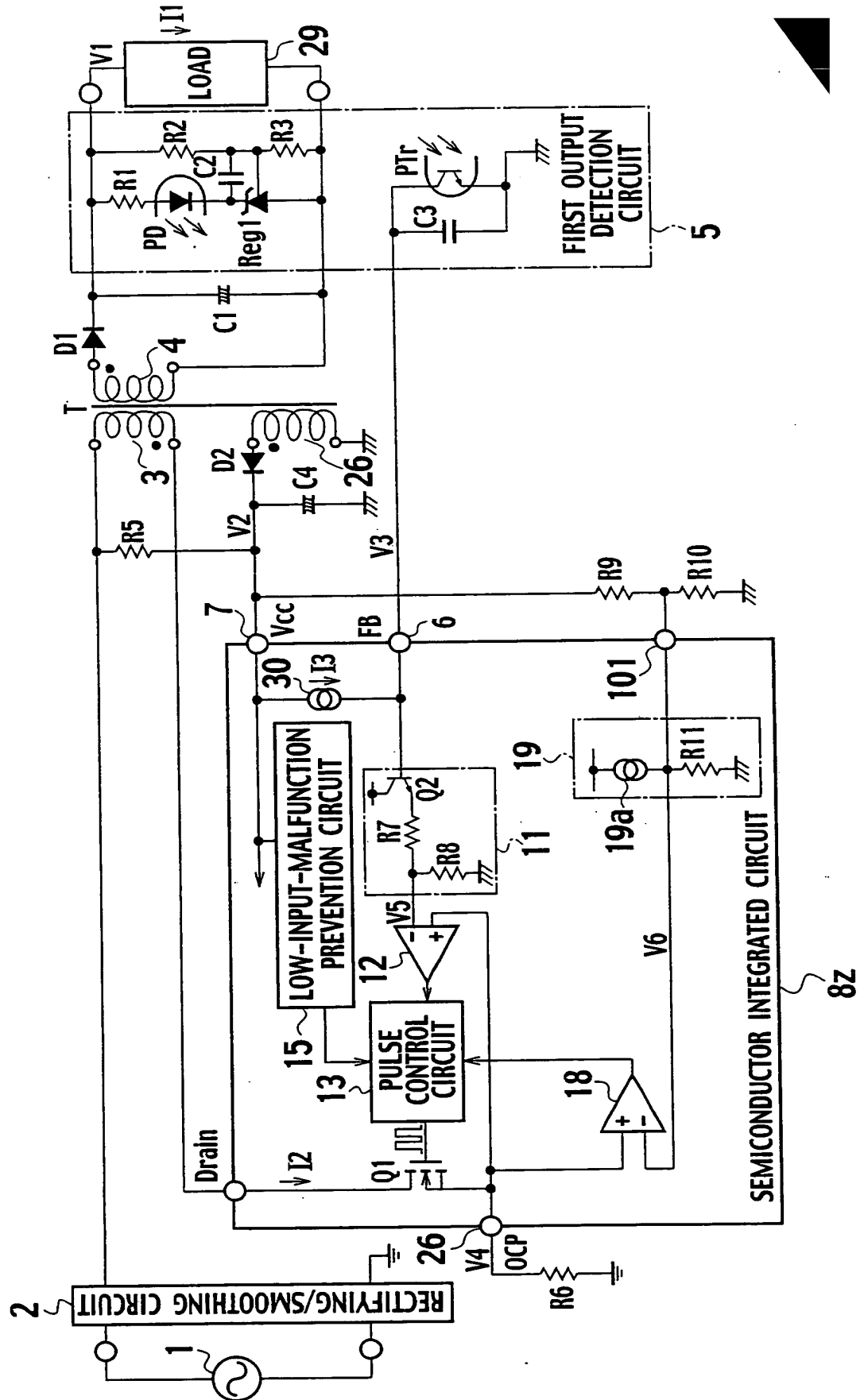
2 / 9

FIG. 2



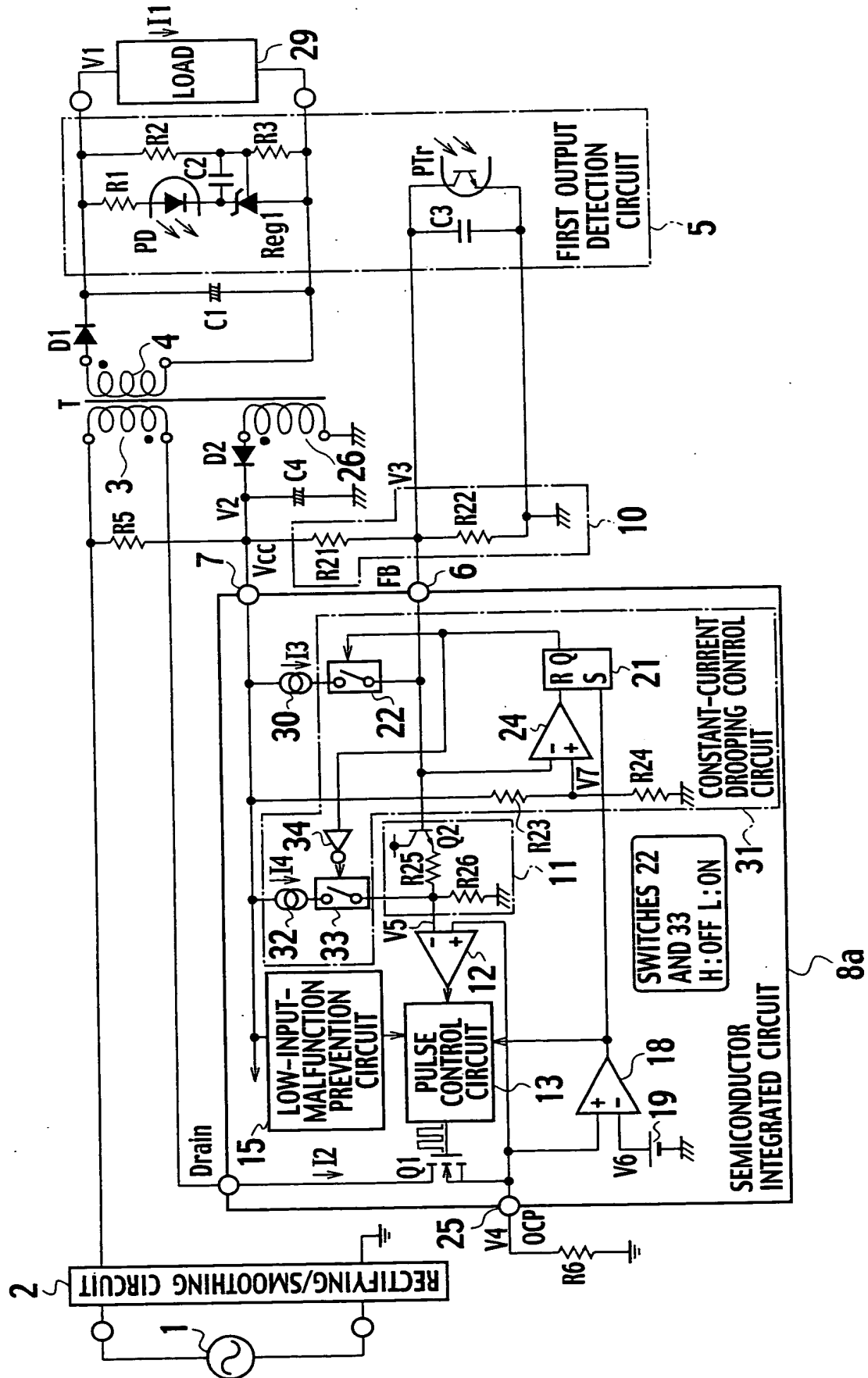
3 / 9

FIG. 3



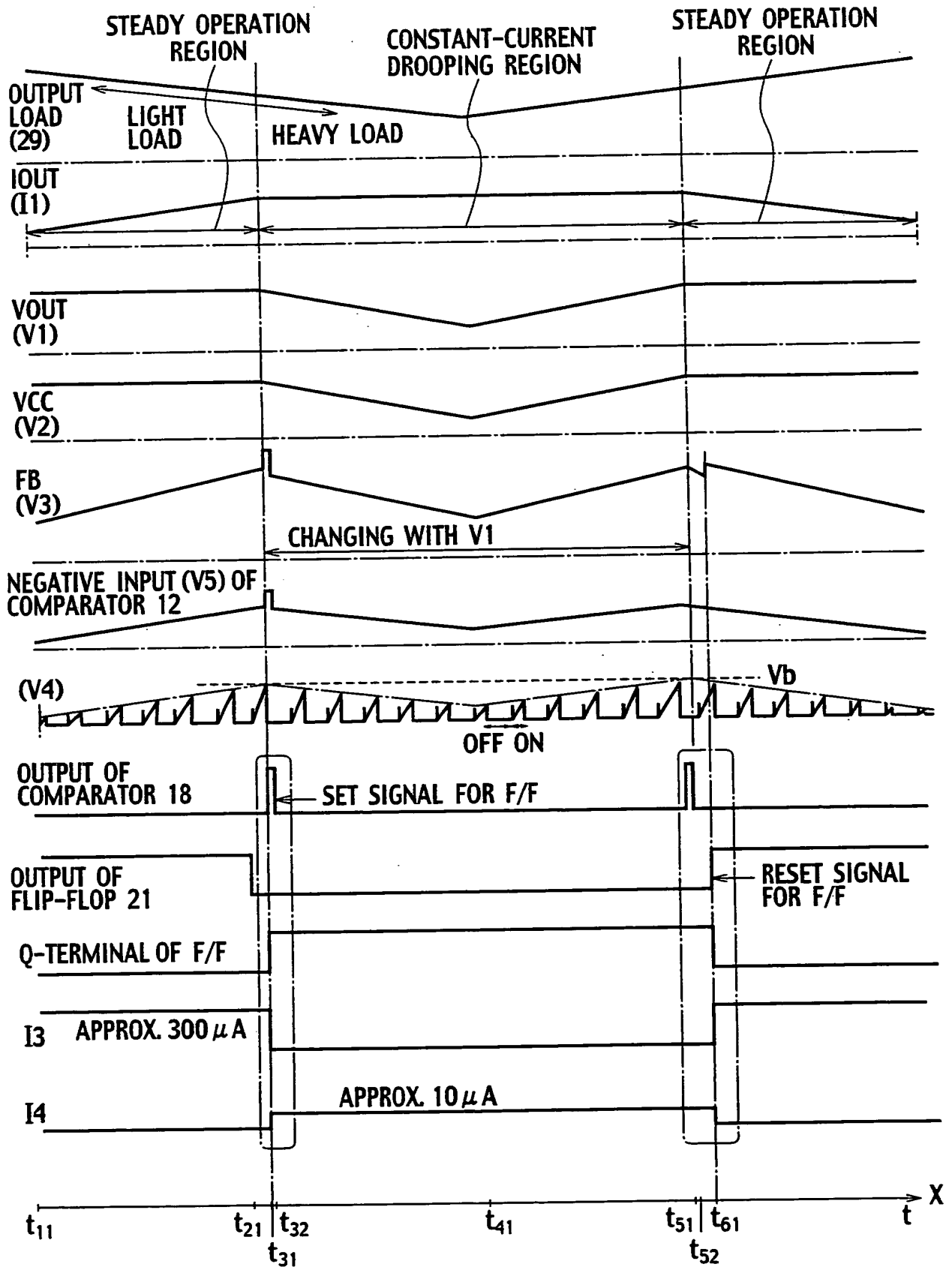
4/9

FIG. 4



5/9

FIG. 5



6 / 9

FIG. 6

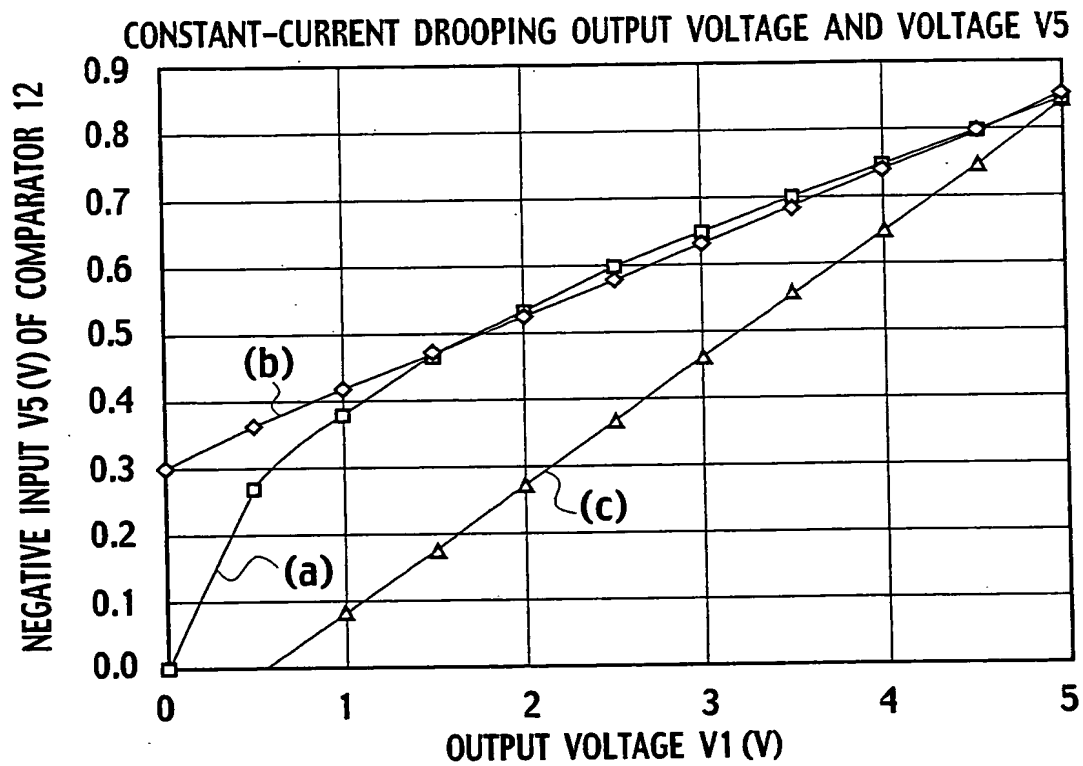
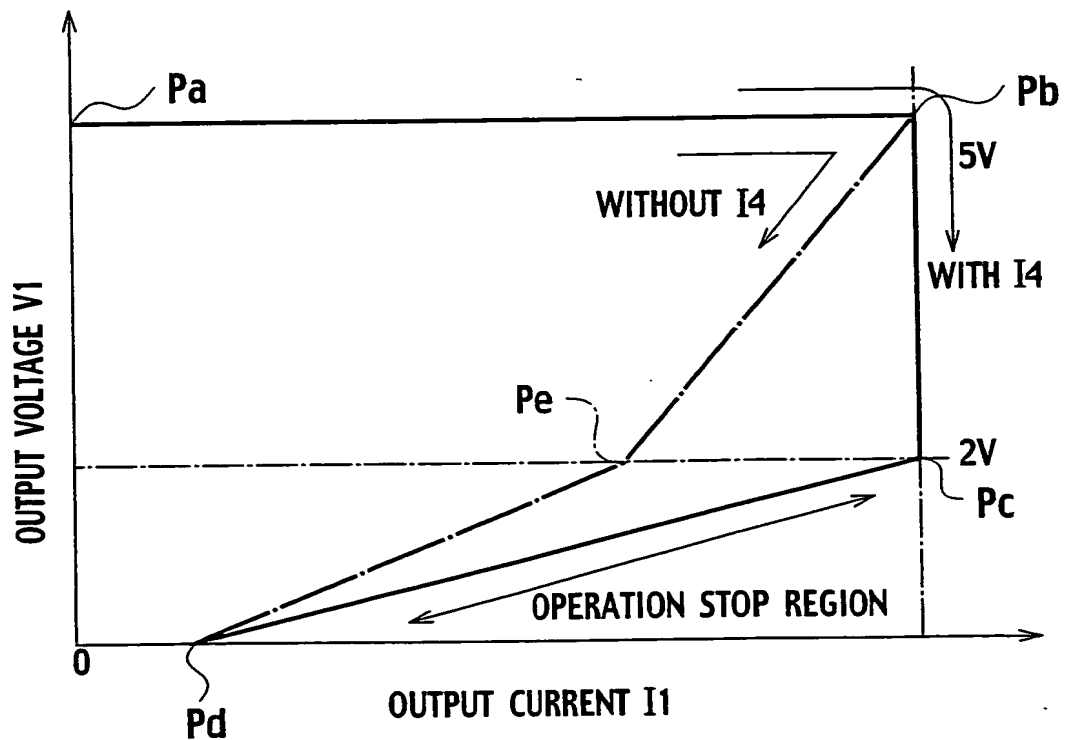


FIG. 7



The schematic diagram illustrates a semiconductor integrated circuit 8b, which is part of a larger system including a rectifying/smoothing circuit 2 and a first output detection circuit 5. The integrated circuit 8b contains several functional blocks and components:

- Rectifying/Smoothing Circuit 2:** Connected to an AC source 1, it provides a DC input to the integrated circuit.
- Low-Input-Malfunction Prevention Circuit 12:** This circuit includes a photodiode PD, resistors R1, R2, R3, and R4, and capacitors C1 and C2. It is connected to a transformer T and a load through a switch 29.
- Pulse Control Circuit 13:** This circuit includes a transistor Q1, a resistor R5, and a capacitor C3. It is connected to the transformer T and the load.
- First Output Detection Circuit 5:** This circuit includes a photodiode PD, resistors R1, R2, R3, and R4, and capacitors C1 and C2. It is connected to the transformer T and the load.
- Other Components:** The circuit also includes a transformer T, a load, a switch 29, and various other components like resistors R6-R26, capacitors C1-C4, diodes D1-D2, and transistors Q1-Q2.

The diagram shows the internal structure of the semiconductor integrated circuit 8b, including the rectifying/smoothing circuit 2, the low-input-malfunction prevention circuit 12, the pulse control circuit 13, and the first output detection circuit 5. The circuit is powered by V1 and V2, and has a feedback loop with R21 and R22. The output is connected to a load through a switch 29.

[illegible]

FIG. 10

